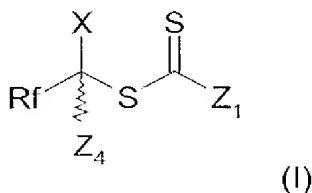


AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

**LISTING OF CLAIMS:**

1. (Currently Amended) Compound having the formula (I):



in which

~~-X is or comprises a metalloid atom selected from the halogen (Hal) atoms selected from Cl, Br, I, the chalcogens and the metalloid atoms of the nitrogen group, the group X carrying the bond to the remainder of the molecule;~~

- X represents a -NZ<sub>2</sub>Z<sub>3</sub>, -OZ<sub>5</sub> group or a halogen atom (Hal) selected from Cl, Br and I, in which

- Z<sub>2</sub> and Z<sub>3</sub> represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a group selected from the alkyls, cycloalkyls, aryls and the electroattractive groups, wherein at least one of the radicals Z<sub>2</sub> and Z<sub>3</sub> advantageously has an electroattractive effect with respect to the electron density of the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded,

- Z<sub>2</sub> and Z<sub>3</sub> can be bonded in order to form a heterocycle with the nitrogen atom,

- Z<sub>5</sub> represents a hydrogen atom, a group selected from the alkyls, cycloalkyls, aryls or the groups which are electroattractive with respect to the electron density of the oxygen atom to which it is bonded,

- Z<sub>1</sub> represents a group selected from:

- (i) the alkyl, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkene or alkyne groups, the cyclic hydrocarbons and the heterocycles,

(ii) a  $-OR^a$  or  $-SR^a$  group in which  $R^a$  is a group selected from :

- an alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, arylalkynyl group, or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle, or and a polymer chain;
- a  $-CR^bR^cPO(OR^d)(OR^e)$  group in which :
  - $R^b$  and  $R^c$  each represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, perfluoroalkyl, a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle, or an  $-NO_2$ ,  $-NCO$ ,  $CN$  group, or a group selected from  $-R^f$ ,  $-SO_3R^f$ ,  $-OR^f$ ,  $-SR^f$ ,  $-NR^fR^g$ ,  $-COOR^f$ ,  $-O_2CR^f$ ,  $-CONR^fR^g$ ,  $-NCOR^fR^g$ , in which  $R^f$  and  $R^g$  each independently refer to an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, aryl group which is optionally condensed to a heterocycle, alkaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,
  - or  $R^b$  and  $R^c$  form, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, a  $C=O$  or  $C=S$  group or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle; and
  - $R^d$  and  $R^e$  each represent, independently of each other, a radical which complies with one of the definitions given above for the group  $R^f$ ;
  - or  $R^d$  and  $R^e$  together form a hydrocarbon chain which comprises from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and which is optionally interrupted by a group selected from  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$  and  $-NR^h-$ ; in which  $R^h$  complies with one of the definitions given above for the group  $R^f$ ;

(iii) a group  $-NR^iR^j$ , in which:

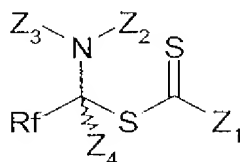
- $R^i$  and  $R^j$  represent, independently of each other, a radical selected from an alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, ester, aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, arylalkynyl group, or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle;  
or

- $R^i$  and  $R^j$  together form a hydrocarbon chain which comprises from 2 to 4 carbon atoms and which is optionally interrupted by a -O-, -S-, or  $-NR^H$ -, or  $R^H$  group which complies with one of the definitions given above for the  $R^f$  group,
- $Z_4$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group, and
- $R_f$  represents
  - (i) a halogen atom, preferably fluorine;
  - (ii) fluoroalkyl;
  - (iii) a poly- or per-halogenated aryl radical, or
  - (iv) a radical selected from  $R_A-CF_2-$ ,  $R_A-CF_2-CF_2-$ ,  $R_A-CF_2-CF(CF_3)-$ ,  $CF_3-C(R_A)F-$  and  $(CF_3)R_A-$ , with  $R_A$  selected from an alkyl, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkene and alkyne group, cyclic hydrocarbons and heterocycles,

or a salt of a compound of formula (I).

2. (Cancelled)

3. (Currently Amended) Compound according to claim 2 1, having the formula (Ia):



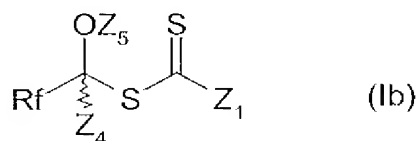
Formula (Ia)

in which  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_2$ ,  $Z_3$ ,  $Z_4$  and  $R_f$  are as defined in claim 1 ~~and  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  are as defined in claim 2.~~

4. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 3, in which  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a group selected from the alkyls, cycloalkyls, aryls, and the electroattractive groups, wherein at least one of the

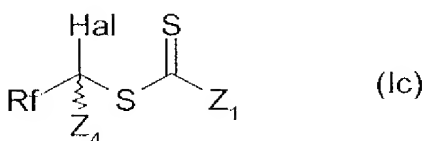
radicals  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  has an electroattractive effect with respect to the electron density of the nitrogen atom to which they are bonded.

5. (Currently Amended) Compound according to claim 2 1, having the formula (Ib):



in which  $Z_1$ ,  $Z_4$ ,  $Z_5$  and  $R_f$  are as defined in claim 1 and  $Z_5$  is as defined in claim 2.

6. (Currently Amended) Compound according to claim 2 1, having the formula (Ic):



in which  $R_f$ ,  $Z_1$ , Hal and  $Z_4$  are as defined in Claim 1 and ~~Hal is as defined in claim 2.~~

7. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 1, wherein  $Z_4$  is a hydrogen atom.
8. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 1, wherein  $R_f$  is a perfluoroalkyl group or a poly- or per-halogenated aryl radical comprising at least one fluorine atom.
9. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 8, wherein the perfluoroalkyl group is the trifluoromethyl radical.
10. (Currently Amended) Compound according to claim 2 1, wherein  $Z_5$  or at least one of the groups  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  represents an electroattractive group.

11. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 10, wherein  $Z_5$  or at least one of the groups  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  represents an electroattractive group selected from an acyl, an alkoxycarbonyl and an aralkyloxycarbonyl group.

12. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 11, wherein the electroattractive group is selected from the acetyl, t-butoxycarbonyl and benzyloxycarbonyl groups.

13. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 10, wherein the group  $Z_2$  or  $Z_3$  that is not represent an electroattractive group represents a hydrogen atom.

14. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 1, wherein  $Z_1$  represents a  $-OR^a$  or a  $R^a$  group as defined in claim 1.

15. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 14, wherein  $R^a$  represents an alkyl group.

16. (Currently Amended) Compound according to claim 2 1, wherein the Hal group is a chlorine atom.

17. (Currently Amended) Compound according to claim 2 1, wherein  $Z_5$  is a hydrogen atom.

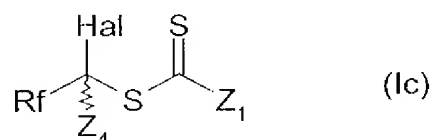
18. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 1, wherein said compound is:

- S-[1-(N-acetylamino)-2,2,2-trifluoroethyl]-O-ethyl dithiocarbonate;
- O-ethyl and S-1-benzoylamino-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid;
- O-ethyl and S-(1-hydroxy-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl) ester of dithiocarbonic acid;
- O-ethyl and S-(1-acetyl-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl) ester of dithiocarbonic acid;
- 1-ethoxythiocarbonylsulphanyl-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl ester of benzoic acid;
- O-ethyl and S-1-chloro-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl ester of dithiocarbonic acid.

19. (Currently Amended) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (Ib), in which Z<sub>5</sub> is different from H comprising :

- a. reacting a compound as defined in claim 2 1 wherein Z<sub>5</sub> is a hydrogen atom and a compound Z<sub>5</sub>-Y, in which M refers to an alkali metal salt and Z<sub>5</sub> is as defined in claim 2 1 and Y refers to a leaving group; and optionally
- b. recovering the product obtained.

20. (Currently Amended) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (Ic):

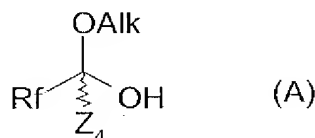


comprising:

- a. reacting a compound as defined in claim 2 1 wherein Z<sub>5</sub> is a hydrogen atom in the presence of a halogenation agent; and optionally
- b. recovering the product obtained.

21. (Currently Amended) Method for preparing a compound according to claim 2 1, wherein Z<sub>5</sub> is a hydrogen atom comprising:

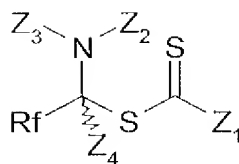
- a) reacting a compound having the formula (A) :



with a mineral acid and a compound MS-(C=S)-Z<sub>1</sub> in which Z<sub>1</sub> is as defined in claim 2 1 and M refers to an alkali metal and Alk refers to an alkyl group; and, optionally

- b) recovering the product obtained.

22. (Currently Amended) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (Ia),

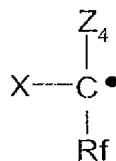


Formula (Ia)

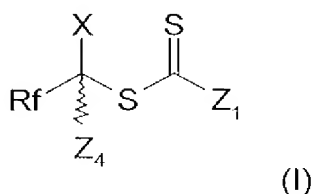
the method comprising the following consecutive steps :

- effecting a nucleophilic substitution of the alkoxyl function of the hemiacetal  $\text{Rf-C(OAlk)(OH)Z}_4$  (A) by adding a  $\text{Z}_2\text{Z}_3\text{NH}$  derivative to produce a compound having the formula  $\text{Rf-C(NZ}_2\text{Z}_3\text{)(OH)Z}_4$ , in which Alk refers to an alkyl group and R<sub>f</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>, Z<sub>3</sub> are as defined in claim 2 1,
- halogenating the hydroxyl function of the compound produced when step (a) is complete,
- substituting the halogen group introduced in step (b) by a thiocarbonylsulphanyl derivative in the form of an alkali metal salt,  $\text{MS-(CS)-Z}_1$ , in which Z<sub>1</sub> is as defined in claim 2 1 and M refers to an alkali metal.

23. (Previously Presented) Method for introducing into an organic compound a radical having the formula



wherein X, Z<sub>4</sub> and R<sub>f</sub> are as defined below, comprising reacting a compound having the formula (I):



in which

- X is or comprises a metalloid atom selected from the halogens, the chalcogens or the metalloid atoms of the nitrogen group, the group X carrying the bond to the remainder of the molecule,

- Z<sub>1</sub> representing a group selected from:

(i) the alkyl, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkene or alkyne groups, the cyclic hydrocarbons and the heterocycles,

(ii) a -OR<sup>a</sup> or -SR<sup>a</sup> group in which R<sup>a</sup> is a group selected from :

- an alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, arylalkynyl group, or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle, and a polymer chain;

- a -CR<sup>b</sup>R<sup>c</sup>PO(OR<sup>d</sup>)(OR<sup>e</sup>) group in which :

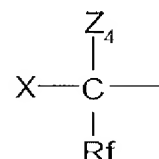
- R<sup>b</sup> and R<sup>c</sup> each represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl group, perfluoroalkyl, a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle, or a -NO<sub>2</sub>, -NCO, CN group, or a group selected from groups of the type -R<sup>f</sup>, -SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>f</sup>, -OR<sup>f</sup>, -SR<sup>f</sup>, -NR<sup>f</sup>R<sup>g</sup>, -COOR<sup>f</sup>, -O<sub>2</sub>CR<sup>f</sup>, -CONR<sup>f</sup>R<sup>g</sup>, -NCOR<sup>f</sup>R<sup>g</sup>, in which R<sup>f</sup> and R<sup>g</sup> each independently refer to an alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkenyl, cycloalkynyl, aryl group which is optionally condensed to a heterocycle, alkaryl, arylalkyl, heteroaryl,
- or R<sup>b</sup> and R<sup>c</sup> form, together with the carbon atom to which they are attached, a C=O or C=S group or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle; and
- R<sup>d</sup> and R<sup>e</sup> each represent, independently of each other, a radical which complies with one of the definitions given above for the group R<sup>f</sup>;
- or R<sup>d</sup> and R<sup>e</sup> together form a hydrocarbon chain which comprises from 2 to 4 carbon atoms, and which is optionally interrupted by a group selected from -O-, -S- and -NR<sup>h</sup>-; in which R<sup>h</sup> complies with one of the definitions given above for the group R<sup>f</sup>;



- (iii) a group  $-NR^iR^j$ , in which:
- $R^i$  and  $R^j$  represent, independently of each other, a radical selected from an alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, ester, aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, arylalkynyl group, or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle; or
  - $R^i$  and  $R^j$  together form a hydrocarbon chain which comprises from 2 to 4 carbon atoms and which is optionally interrupted by a  $-O-$ ,  $-S-$ , or  $-NR^H-$ , or  $R^H$  group which complies with one of the definitions given above for the  $R^f$  group,
- $Z_4$  represents a hydrogen atom, an alkyl or cycloalkyl group, and
- $R_f$  represents
- (i) a halogen atom, preferably fluorine;
  - (ii) fluoroalkyl;
  - (iii) a poly- or per-halogenated aryl radical, or
  - (iv) a radical selected from  $R_A-CF_2-$ ,  $R_A-CF_2-CF_2-$ ,  $R_A-CF_2-CF(CF_3)-$ ,  $CF_3-C(R_A)F-$  and  $(CF_3)R_A-$ , with  $R_A$  selected from an alkyl, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkene or alkyne group, the cyclic hydrocarbons or the heterocycles,
- or a salt of a compound of formula (I),  
with said organic compound.

24. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 23, wherein a radical of the formula  $(Z_2Z_3N)(R_f)(Z_4)C^\bullet$  is introduced into an organic compound by reacting a compound having formula (Ia) with said organic compound, wherein  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  are as described in claim 2 1 and  $Z_4$  and  $R_f$  are as described in claim 23.

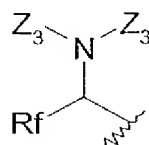
25. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 23, wherein a radical of the formula:



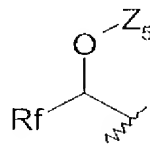
is introduced into an olefin, wherein Rf, X and Z<sub>4</sub> are as described in claim 23.

26. (Currently Amended) Method according to claim 25, wherein a radical of the formula (Z<sub>2</sub>Z<sub>3</sub>N)(Rf)(Z<sub>4</sub>)C- is introduced into an olefin, wherein Z<sub>2</sub> and Z<sub>3</sub> are as described in claim 21 and Z<sub>4</sub> and Rf are as described in claim 23.

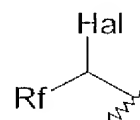
27. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 25 wherein a radical of one of the following formulas:



(1a)



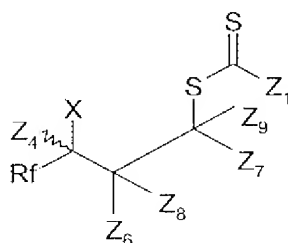
(1b)



(1c)

is introduced into an olefin.

28. (Currently Amended) Compound having the formula (II) :



Formula (II)

in which :

- X is or comprises a metalloid atom selected from the halogens (Hal) selected from Cl, Br, I, the chalcogens and the metalloids of the nitrogen group, the group X carrying the bond to the remainder of the molecule,

- R<sub>f</sub> represents

- (i) a halogen atom, preferably fluorine;
- (ii) halogenoalkyl;
- (iii) a poly- or per-halogenated aryl radical, or
- (iv) a radical selected from R<sub>A</sub>-CF<sub>2</sub>, R<sub>A</sub>-CF<sub>2</sub>-CF<sub>2</sub>-, R<sub>A</sub>-CF<sub>2</sub>-CF(CF<sub>3</sub>)-, CF<sub>3</sub>-C(R<sub>A</sub>)F- and (CF<sub>3</sub>)R<sub>A</sub>-, with R<sub>A</sub> selected from an alkyl, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkene or alkyne group, cyclic hydrocarbons and heterocycles,

- Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>, Z<sub>3</sub>, Z<sub>4</sub> and Z<sub>5</sub> are as defined in claim 2 1,

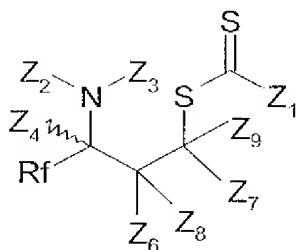
- Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> independently represent a hydrogen atom, a halogen atom, an alkyl, halogenoalkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, acyl, aryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, arylalkynyl group, or a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle, a polymer chain, a group -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-OR<sup>k</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CH(OR<sup>k</sup>)(OR<sup>l</sup>), CH(OR<sup>k</sup>)(OR<sup>l</sup>)-, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-SR<sup>k</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-SO<sub>3</sub>R<sup>k</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NO<sub>2</sub>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-CN, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-R<sup>k</sup>, -[(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-P(O)(OR<sup>k</sup>)(OR<sup>l</sup>)], (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-SiR<sup>k</sup>R<sup>l</sup>R<sup>m</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-COOR<sup>k</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NCOR<sup>k</sup>, -(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>m</sub>-NR<sup>k</sup>R<sup>l</sup>, in which:

- R<sup>k</sup>, R<sup>l</sup> and R<sup>m</sup> each independently refer to an alkyl, acyl, aryl, alkenyl, alkynyl, aralkyl, alkaryl, alkylsulphonyl, arylsulphonyl group, a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle,
- or R<sup>k</sup> and R<sup>l</sup> together form, with the atom to which they are attached, a cyclic hydrocarbon or a heterocycle;
- m referring to a whole number which is greater than or equal to 1,

or Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> form, two by two, one or more cyclic hydrocarbon(s) or heterocycle(s), the groups Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> which do not form a cycle being selected from the radicals mentioned above.

29. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 28, in which X represents -NZ<sub>2</sub>Z<sub>3</sub>, -OZ<sub>5</sub> or a member of the halogen group, selected from Cl, Br and I, wherein Z<sub>2</sub>, Z<sub>3</sub>, and Z<sub>5</sub> are as defined in claim 28.

30. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 28, having the formula (IIa):



Formula (IIa)

in which Z<sub>1</sub>, Z<sub>2</sub>, Z<sub>3</sub>, Z<sub>4</sub>, Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub>, Z<sub>9</sub>, and Rf are as defined in claim 28.

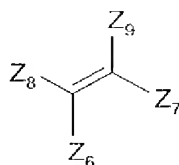
31. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 28 selected from the following compounds:

- ester of S-[1-(2-acetylamino-3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl)-4-oxo-pentyl] dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of S-[5-(1-acetylamino-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl)-2-oxo-[1,3]dioxolan-4-yl] dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of 3-acetylamino-1-ethoxythiocarbonylsulphanyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl acetic acid,
- ester of S-(3-acetylamino-4,4,4-trifluoro-1-trimethyl-silanylmethyl-butyl) dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of S-(3-acetylamino-1-cyanomethyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl) dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of S-(3-acetylamino-1-diethoxymethyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl) dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of S-[3-acetylamino-1-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-ylmethyl)-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl] dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of (4-acetylamino-2-ethoxythiocarbonylsulphanyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-pentyl) diethyl phosphonic acid,
- ester of 4-acetylamino-2-ethoxythiocarbonylsulphanyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-pentyl acetic acid,
- ester of S-[3-acetylamino-4,4,4-trifluoro-1-(2-oxo-pyrrolidin-1yl)-butyl] dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,
- ester of S-[3-acetylamino-1-[(4-bromo-phenyl) methane-sulphonyl-amino]-methyl]-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl] dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl ester,

- ester of S-[1-(2-acetylamino-3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl)-2-phenyl-cyclopropane] dithiocarbonic acid O-ethyl,
- ester of 4-benzoylamino-2-ethoxythio-carbonyl-sulphanyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-butyl acetic acid,
- 4-tertbutyloxycarbamate-2-ethoxythiocarbonyl-sulphanyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-pentyl ester of acetic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-(3-tertbutyloxycarbamate-1-diethoxy-methyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl ester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-(3-tertbutyl-oxycarbamate-1-diethoxy-methyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-pentyl) diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- 3-acetyl-1-ethoxythiocarbonylsulphanyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl ester of acetic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-(3-acetyl-1-diethoxymethyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-pentyl) diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-(3-acetyl-1-cyanomethyl-4,4,4-trifluoro)butyl ester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-1-(2-acetyl-3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl)-4-oxo-pentyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- 4-[4-bromo-phenyl)-methanesulphonyl-amino]-3-ethoxy-carbonylsulphanyl-1-trifluoromethyl-butyl ester of acetic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-3-chloro-4,4,4-trifluoro-1-trimethylsilanylmethylbutyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- 4-chloro-2-ethoxythiocarbonylsulphanyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-pentyl ester of acetic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-3-chloro-1-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-isindol-2-ylmethyl)-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl ester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-1-(2-chloro-3,3,3-trifluoro-propyl)-4-oxo-pentyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- Dimethyl and 4-chloro-2-ethoxythiocarbonyl-sulphanyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-pentyl ester of phosphonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-3-chloro-1-cyanomethyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid,

- O-ethyl and S-3-chloro-1-diethoxymethyl-4,4,4-trifluoro-pentyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-3-chloro-1-(4-chloro-phenoxyethyl)-4,4,4-trifluoro-butyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid,
- O-ethyl and S-3-chloro-4,4,4-trifluoro-1-(2-oxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-butyl diester of dithiocarbonic acid.

32. (Previously Presented) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (II) according to claim 28, the method comprising reacting a compound having the formula (I) with at least one olefin having the formula (III):



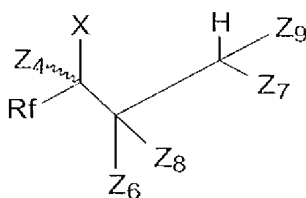
Formula (III)

in which  $Z_6$ ,  $Z_7$ ,  $Z_8$  and  $Z_9$  are as defined in claim 28, in the presence of a source of free radicals, in an organic solvent which is inert relative to radicals, and the recovery of the compound having the general formula (II).

33. (Previously Presented) Method according to claim 32, wherein the olefin having the formula (III) is selected from the group consisting of vinyl acetate, hex-5-en-2-one, allyl acetate, vinyltrimethylsilane, but-3-enenitrile, 3,3-diethoxypropene, and diethyl allylphosphonate.

34. (Canceled)

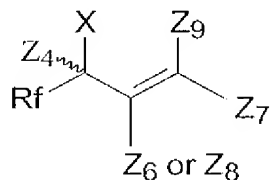
35. (Previously Presented) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (IV):



Formula (IV)

in which X, Rf, Z<sub>4</sub>, Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> are as defined in claim 28, the method comprising reducing a compound having the formula (II) according to claim 28.

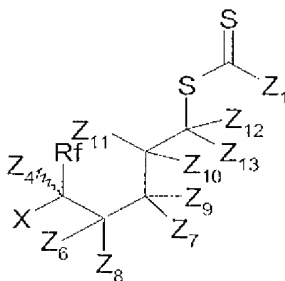
36. (Previously Presented) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (V):



Formula (V)

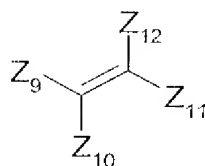
in which Rf, X, Z<sub>4</sub>, Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> are as defined claim 28, the method comprising subjecting a compound having the formula (II) according to claim 28 in which at least one of the groups Z<sub>6</sub> and Z<sub>8</sub> represents a hydrogen atom to a removal reaction.

37. (Previously Presented) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (VI):

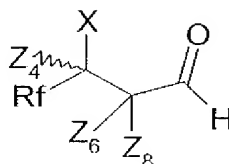


Formula (VI)

in which Rf, X, Z<sub>4</sub>, Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> are as defined in claim 28, and Z<sub>10</sub>, Z<sub>11</sub>, Z<sub>12</sub> and Z<sub>13</sub> have the same definitions as Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>7</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub>, the method comprising reacting a compound having the formula (II) according to claim 28 in a reaction of radical addition to an olefin having the formula:



38. (Previously Presented) Method for preparing a compound having the formula (VII):



Formula (VII)

in which Rf, X, Z<sub>4</sub>, Z<sub>6</sub>, Z<sub>8</sub> are as defined in claim 28,

the method comprising reacting a compound having the formula (II), in which Z<sub>7</sub> and Z<sub>9</sub> each represent a hydrogen atom and an acyloxy group, in the presence of an organic or mineral acid.

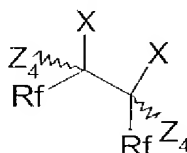
39. (Original) Compound selected from:

- *N*-[3-(2-oxo-pyrrolidin-1-yl)-1-trifluoromethyl-allyl] acetamide,
- *N*-[4-(1,3-dioxo-1,3-dihydro-isoindol-2-yl)-1-trifluoromethyl-butyl] acetamide,
- ester of *S*-{1-[5-(1-acetylamino-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl)-2-oxo-[1,3]dioxolan-4-ylmethyl]-2,2-diethoxy-ethyl} dithiocarbonic acid *O*-ethyl ester,
- *N*-[1-(5-bromo-1-methanesulphonyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl]-acetamide,
- *N*-(3,3-dimethoxy-1-trifluoromethyl-propyl)-acetamide,
- ester of *S*-{2-[5-(1-acetylamino-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl)-2-oxo-[1,3]dioxolan-4-yl]-1-trimethylsilanylmethyl-ethyl} dithiocarbonic acid *O*-ethyl ester,
- *N*-[1-(5-ethoxy-2-oxo-[1,3]dithiolan-4-ylmethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl]-acetamide,
- 4-benzoylamino-5,5,5-trifluoro-butyl ester of acetic acid,
- 4-acetyl-5,5,5-trifluoro-pent-1-ene,



- ester of 1-[5-bromo-1-methanesulphonyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indol-3-ylmethyl)-2,2,2-trifluoro-ethyl] acetic acid,
- 2-benzyoxy-3,3,3-trifluoro-1-trifluoromethyl-propyl ester of benzoic acid,
- 1-(3-chloro-4,4,4-trifluoro-but-1-enyl)-pyrrolidin-2-one,
- 2-(4-chloro-5,5,5-trifluoro-pentyl)-isoindole-1,3-dione.

40. (Currently Amended) Compound having the formula (VIII):



Formula (VIII)

in which  $Z_4$  is as defined in claim 2 1,

- X represents a  $-NZ_2Z_3$  group, a  $-OZ_5$  group or a halogen atom (Hal) selected from Br and I, in which
  - $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  represent, independently of each other, a hydrogen atom, a group selected from the alkyls, cycloalkyls, aryls and the electroattractive groups, wherein at least one of the radicals  $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  advantageously has an electroattractive effect with respect to the electron density of the nitrogen atom to which they are bound,
  - $Z_2$  and  $Z_3$  can be linked in order to form a heterocycle with the nitrogen atom,
  - $Z_5$  represents a group selected from the alkyls, cycloalkyls, aryls or the groups which are electroattractive with respect to the electron density of the oxygen atom to which it is bound.
- and Rf represents
  - (i) a fluorine atom;
  - (ii) a fluoroalkyl ;
  - (iii) a per-halogenated aryl radical, or
  - (iv) a radical selected from  $R_A-CF_2^-$ ,  $R_A-CF_2-CF_2^-$ ,  $R_A-CF_2-CF(CF_3)^-$ ,  $CF_3-C(R_A)F^-$ , with  $R_A$  selected from an alkyl, acyl, aryl, aralkyl, alkene or alkyne group, the cyclic hydrocarbons or the heterocycles, or  $(CF_3)R_A^-$ , with  $R_A$  selected from an alkyl, alkyl, aralkyl, alkene or alkyne group, the cyclic hydrocarbons or the heterocycles.

41. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 40, in which X represents  $NZ_2Z_3$  or  $OZ_5$ , wherein  $Z_2$ ,  $Z_3$  and  $Z_5$  are defined as in claim 40.
42. (Original) Compound according to claim 41, in which X represents  $-NZ_2Z_3$ .
43. (Previously Presented) Method for preparing at least one compound having the formula (VIII) as defined in claim 40, the method comprising subjecting a compound having the formula (I) to radical dimerization and recovering the compound having the formula (VIII).
44. (Previously Presented) Compound according to claim 10, wherein said each said electroattractive group is independently selected from the group consisting of acyl, aroyl, carboxyl, alkyloxycarbonyl, aryloxycarbonyl, aralkyloxycarbonyl, carbamoyl, alkylcarbamoyl, arylcarbamoyl, cyano-, sulphonyl, alkylsulphonyl, and arylsulphonyl groups.